

## ON SOME OLD-WORLD ANTHRIBIDAE.

By KARL JORDAN.

(With text-figures 85-88.)

1. *Acorynus laenatus* sp. nov.

♀. Near *A. coomani* Jord. 1928 from Tonkin, but frons broader, dorsal carina of pronotum angulate in centre, lateral black area of elytra much larger and grey median ring of tibiae narrower.

Brownish black. Head and rostrum creamy buff, on occiput a pair of elongate brown spots extending on to frons, on cheek a diffuse brown spot; rostrum flat in middle, with two carinae each side in basal half, edge of antennal groove cariniform, longer than in *A. coomani*, directed towards side of prosternum (in *A. coomani* towards underside). Frons a little less than half the width of apex of rostrum (5 : 12). Segment III of antenna longer than any other, one-half longer than IV.

Creamy median area of pronotum densely pubescent, irregular at sides, but rather sharply defined, occupying not quite one-third of the surface, narrowed to a spot in front of scutellum, within it a pair of blackish dots at apex, close together, and another pair a short distance from carina farther apart, at base of a short median sideward projection another dot; within the blackish lateral area a grey median dot and some diffuse grey pubescence more or less condensed at lateral carina as well as in front of grey dot and as an irregular stripe between dot and median area; sides punctate; carina somewhat convex, but medianly distinctly angulate, lateral angle a little over 90°, less rounded than in *A. coomani*; basal longitudinal carinula distinct, horizontal.

Elytra finely punctate-striate, for the greater part densely creamy, shoulder angle and a large lateral area black, this area extending from behind shoulder to base of abdominal sternum III, slightly narrowing from margin to stripe V, then abruptly to stripe III, this upper portion somewhat rounded; on subbasal callosity an irregular transverse line of 5 dots, behind black area from near suture to near margin 5 dots and on apical declivous area an indication of an irregular brown band.

Pygidium and underside creamy grey, metepisternum with diffuse brown stripe. Grey median ring of tibiae occupying less than one-third of upperside.

Burma: Yanaungmyin, Pyinmana, 1. ix. 1937 (R. Hla Ogh), 1 ♀ ex *Albizzia lebbek*.

In colouring rather closely resembling the subspecies of *Hucus bicolor* hereafter described.

The species is not a true *Acorynus*, and might with as much justification be placed in *Tropideres*. I have not yet arrived at a satisfactory classification of the numerous, described and still undescribed, species allied to *Acorynus*, *Litocerus* and *Tropideres* of Schönheir.

2. *Hucus bicolor numatus* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Like *H. b. bicolor* Jord. 1937, from Assam; but dorsal carina of pronotum medianly more convex. In the dark-brown lateral area of pronotum a

distinct narrow grey line from apex to base, a little nearer to median grey area than to lateral carina, or in other words the blackish lateral area divided by a thin line into two vittae. Elytra: two subbasal dots on each, before middle a round blotch on suture, at the side of which a dot contiguous with the blotch and either free laterally or connected with the upward extension of the blackish lateral area, on apical fourth three small dots, two of them before apical declivity and one half-way to apical margin.

A little larger than the only known specimen of *H. b. bicolor*.

Burma: Kahilu Residency, Salween, 13.iv.1932, ex *Croton oblongifolius*, one pair, type ♀, the antennae of ♂ being missing except segment I (Mg. San Thwin).

### 3. *Litocerus timius* spec. nov.

♂♀. Nearest to *L. planirostris* Jord. 1894 (French Congo, Rio Muni, Cameroon), but carina of pronotum with acute lateral angle as in *Hucus* Pasc. 1859. Rostrum without dorsal carinae. Blackish brown, upperside with creamy grey vittae.

Rostrum coarsely rugate-punctate, narrowest in middle, where the antennae are inserted, a little more than the apical half nearly a transverse oblong, apical margin with a very small median sinus, upperside thinly pubescent except the lateral area from antenna to eye, which is densely greyish white, the rufescent, brown median area narrowing backwards. Frons somewhat broader than segment II of antenna is long. Eye margined with creamy grey, oblique, large its outline straightened anteriorly-laterally. Occiput with thin creamy grey median stripe. Antennae rufescent, paler at base, reaching to (♀) or beyond (♂) base of elytra; segment IX in ♂ somewhat longer than IV and as long as XI, X shorter, not quite twice as long as broad, in ♀ IX as long as IV, very little longer than X and shorter than XI. No lateral groove in front of eye.

Pronotum minutely coriaceous, widest at base, here one-half broader than at apex, sides straight, a little over one-half as long as base is broad, with 5 creamy grey vittae, lateral one narrowest, separated from grey underside from apex of carina forward by a brown stripe, sublateral vitta broadest, connected posteriorly with lateral vitta; dorsal carina convex, slightly undulate, distant from base in middle, lateral angle sharply marked, acute, lateral carina straight.

Elytra widest close to base, first gradually and then more strongly rounded-narrowed, base depressed, but behind subbasal swelling a mere indication of a depression, punctate stripes distinct, but not conspicuous, each elytrum with three creamy grey vittae, first and second united about middle and continued in interspace III as a single vitta to sutural angle, third vitta from base across shoulder (which is bare) to apex, where it joins the dorsal vitta, in middle a short branch forward to lateral margin above epimerum of metasternum, this small branch sometimes a thin short isolated marginal line. Pygidium creamy grey.

Underside greyish white, a lateral stripe from prothorax to end of abdomen very densely pubescent. Legs rufescent.

Length: 5.0-6.5 mm.

Congo Belge: Eala, iii. and iv.1936 (J. Ghesquière), 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀♀.—— Type in Musée du Congo Belge.

4. *Nessiara vatia* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *N. mosonica* Jord. 1904 and *N. cethis* Jord. 1911; pronotum very densely and minutely coriaceous, not punctate, subbasal swellings of elytra higher, hindtibia of ♂ curved.

Head and rostrum punctate-reticulate, most of the meshes longitudinal, small on occiput. Relative length of rostrum in ♂ 30, width 55, width of frons 22; in ♀ length of rostrum 30, width 50, width of frons 25; in centre of rostrum a rudimentary carina, flattened, reaching neither apex nor base, more distinct in ♀ than in ♂.

Minute ridges of pronotal surface transverse, close together; markings buffish grey, five spots at apical margin, middle one largest, reaching half-way to carina, about twice as long as broad, across middle seven spots, namely a patch at lateral carina and each side of disc three confluent spots, the middle one of the three projecting backwards, in front of carina a sublateral spot and medianly three spots connected with the basal median spot, this sublateral spot joined to the middle one of the subcentral cluster of three and the lateral one of the ante-carinal cluster of three joined to the dorsal spot of the subcentral cluster; all the spots well defined, no blackish spots.

Elytra tessellated, the russet spots small on suture, in interstice III a longish russet median dash before and behind which a buffish-grey dash of about the same length as the russet one, spot larger in V than at suture, between shoulder and middle a black marginal streak bearing a rounded buffish-grey spot in middle; subbasal swelling higher in ♂ than in ♀, prominent in both sexes.

Outside of femora black from base to middle (foreleg), or to two-thirds (mid- and hindlegs), midfemur blackish also on inner surface. Hindtibia of ♂ distinctly curved, the apex gradually turned downwards as well as bodywards.

Length: ♂ 5.7, ♀ 5.0; width: ♂ 2.6, ♀ 2.2 mm.

East Java: Samberbajem, Res. Kediri, one pair (C. J. Louwerens).

5. *Sintor molops* sp. nov. (text-fig. 85).

♀. Near *S. zamboangae* Heller 1918; rostrum shorter, elytra more convex and each with a black-brown streak from interspace III to near apex of VII and more or less far continued forward in III. In the colouring of the elytra the species is similar to *S. suturalis* Jord. 1895, but in that species the grey median line is broader in middle and is accompanied by some blackish spots, and the elytrum has an additional blackish mark before the apex, moreover the club of the antenna is narrower in *S. suturalis* than in the new species.

Upperside grey-buff with black-brown stripes, underside whitish grey. Rostrum one-ninth longer than apically broad; from close to apical margin to near base a median carina, base with median groove which extends on to head, between carina and sides the surface depressed, less so than in *S. zamboangae*. Head with broad brown stripe divided by a thin grey-buff median line, the brown stripe continued on to rostrum, where it is narrow, non-divided, and ill-defined. Antenna pale testaceous, club brown or brownish, segment IX triangular, as long as broad, a little narrower than X and XI, X transverse,  $\frac{5}{7}$  broader than long, XI short-ovate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  longer than broad, obtuse, widest near base, proportional length of the three segments of club: 10, 7, 13 (text-fig. 85). Blackish brown median stripe of pronotum broader than buff-grey sublateral stripe and divided

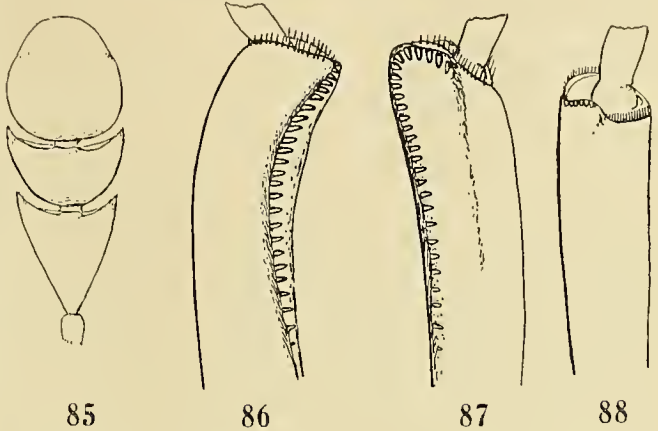


by a thin buff-grey median line, black or blackish lateral stripe extended on to underside.

Pubescence of elytra in lines of punctures and an elongate basal sutural spot whitish grey, interstices I and III blackish brown, V and VII with dots of the same colour, those of V more or less confluent in type specimen, the black-brown post-median oblique streak somewhat variable in width, margin black from base to middle, the streak followed by a row of dots, which are confluent in one of the paratypes. Pygidium unicolorous, buff-grey. Legs rufescent grey, apical row of spines of tibiae blackish.

Length : 5.3-5.7 ;  
width : 2.5-2.7 mm.

East Java : Tjomanok, Res. Kediri, 1 ♀, type ; Besoeki, Res. Kediri, 1 ♀ ; Bredjo, Zuider Geb., 1 ♀ (C. J. Louwerens).



#### 6. *Gulamentus signatus ealanus* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Differs in the extent of the grey pubescence of the upperside. Rostrum densely grey as in *G. s. signatus* Jord. 1923, from Elisabethville, but the posterior margin of this area more straight, the area somewhat narrower. On pronotum the central brown area much reduced by the appearance of grey pubescence, the lateral area on the other hand less densely grey. Scutellum grey, sometimes brownish at side. The brown median area of elytra reduced to a smallish patch on each elytrum, grey pubescence of lateral half or two-thirds arranged in stripes which are composed of spots and short lines, sometimes one or two stripes nearly uninterrupted.

Congo Belge : Eala, iii. and iv. 1936 (J. Ghesquière), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, type (♂) in Musée du Congo Belge.

#### 7. *Gulamentus depictus* sp. nov.

♂. Elytra distinctly flattened and punctate-striate ; pygidium triangular, its apex rounded and strongly convex ; anal sternum without groove.

A little over twice as long as broad (pygidium inclusive). Derm black, pubescence white, grey and black, with a shade of cinnamon on elytra. Head white, frons and an equally broad area on occiput brownish black, separated from eyes by some diffuse white pubescence, in centre of frons a short white line. Space between antennal groove and eye more than twice as wide as segment II of antenna. Eye ovate. Frons a little less than half as wide as base of rostrum. Antenna (♂) black, reaching to basal fourth of elytra, apex of end-segment pale testaceous ; segment II a little shorter and much thinner than I, III a little longer than II, III to VII about equal in length, VIII slightly shorter, but of the same shape, club long, flat, nearly as long as III to VI together, IX triangular,

about one-third longer than broad, X a little broader than long, XI about one-half longer than broad.

Pronotum rather more than one-third broader than long, whitish grey, a central area as broad as dark area of occiput blackish, not sharply defined, shaded with grey and bearing two short lines indicating a grey median line; dorsal carina convex half-way between middle and lateral angle. Scutellum black, subvertical in front, its apical (dorsal) area nearly semicircular.

Elytra flattened in middle, with distinct stripes of punctures except in convex basal-sutural area; grey, suture and alternate interstices dotted with black, a black lateral stripe from line VIII of punctures to margin commencing abruptly at basal fourth and running to apical fourth, where it turns obliquely dorsad and broadens, terminating in interspace III; pubescence adjacent to this black mark dorsally and posteriorly at suture more or less cinnamomeous, a lateral patch behind the black mark white. Pygidium one-fifth broader than long, triangular, apex rounded, the reflexed margin faintly straightened in centre, carinae flanking basal median groove not extending half-way to apex, apical half of pygidium convex, highest in front of apical margin, between this margin and the hump an indication of a groove.

Underside greyish white, centrally less densely pubescent than laterally; abdominal segment I with black streak at lateral margin, on II to IV a minute lateral basal dot, centre of V black (denuded), apex of foretibia, entire foretarsus and segments II to IV of mid- and hindtarsi black. Antecoxal area of prosternum longitudinally about half as wide as forecoxa. Apex of abdominal segment V slightly incurved; the segment medianly somewhat flattened.

Length: 9.2 mm.

Belgian Congo: Buta, 1 ♂ (at Tring).

Key to the species of *Gulamentus* Jord. 1895, genotype; *G. cylindricus* Jord. 1895.

When both sexes are known of all the species, the classification of the genus will probably be based to a great extent on the shape of the pygidium, which often differs much in the species and in the sexes. Another interesting point in the morphology of *Gulamentus* is the total disappearance in the majority of species of the stripes of punctures usually present on the elytra of Anthribidae. In some species the stripes are well developed and in some others vestigial, and sometimes the stripes are traceable in a few specimens of a species, but not in the others. Knowing nothing of the habits of the species, we can make no guess at the reason of the loss of the stripes. The enlarged hindfemora and short hindtibiae of several species also may have been acquired in connection with specialized habits.

1. Lateral carina of pronotum not reaching to apical margin. Space between eye and antennal scrobe about as wide as segment II of antenna is long  
Pygidium carinate in apical half, the carina prominent in ♂ and ending in a projection, low in ♀ . . . . . *G. albinasus* Jord. 1922; Madagascar.  
Lateral carina complete . . . . . 2.
2. Lateral carina ending with a prominent marginal tubercle. Prosternum in front of coxa much longer than the coxa is wide. Segment II of antenna short, stout, less than one-half longer than broad.

*G. major* Jord. 1922; Congo.

- Lateral carina not forming a prominent tubercle at anterior margin of pronotum. Prosternum in front of coxa shorter than the coxa is wide. 3.
3. Scrobes of antennae a little nearer together than are the eyes posteriorly 4.  
 Scrobes of antennae farther apart than are the eyes posteriorly . . . 5.
4. White, with black spots. Pygidium of ♀ rounded (♂ not known).  
*G. laetus* Jord. 1922 ; Natal.  
 Cinnamomeous, with blackish and greyish dots. Apex of pygidium subtruncate in ♂, rounded in ♀.  
*G. pardalis* Jord. 1901 ; Cameroon, French Congo.
5. Pronotum with well-defined vittae. Apex of pygidium subtruncate in ♂, rounded in ♀ . . . . . 6.  
 Pronotum without vittae from apex to base . . . . . 7.
6. Eye broadly margined with creamy buff.  
*G. taeniatus*, Jord. 1924 ; Cameroon.  
 Eye not margined with creamy buff on frontal side, creamy grey rostrum sharply contrasting with frons . . . . . *G. virgatus* Jord. 1930 ; Congo.
7. Scutellum more than twice as broad as long (i.e. the free part not covered by pronotum). Apex of pygidium rounded in ♂, truncate-emarginate in ♀. Segment II of antenna shorter than I, XI longer and broader than IX + X . . . . . 8.  
 Scutellum less than twice as broad as long . . . . . 10.
8. Rostrum the same dark colour as frons and occiput.  
*G. melius* Jord. 1922 ; Ogové R., Spanish Guinea, Congo.  
 Rostrum white, sharply contrasting with frons and occiput ; tarsi black.  
*G. lujai* Jord. 1925 ; Congo.  
 Rostrum white ; tarsi pubescent grey . . . . . 9.
9. Median area of pronotum blackish, with thin, widely interrupted, grey median line ; on elytra a large grey basal patch more or less completely separate from a smaller postmedian patch.  
*G. signatus signatus* Jord. 1923 ; Katanga district, Upper Congo.  
 The grey pubescence of pronotum and elytra much extended ; median stripe of pronotum complete, the grey patches of elytra joined together.  
*G. signatus ealanus* Jord., p. 143 ; Lower Congo.
10. Eye rounded, sinuate, the sinus parallel with margin of scrobe. Segment II of antenna longer than I. Pygidium of ♂ acuminate, carinate, of ♀ truncate-emarginate . . . . . 11.  
 Eye oblique, ovate, the sinus if present not parallel with edge of scrobe 12.
11. Base of pronotum russet ; before middle of elytra a transverse wood-brown band slightly shaded with russet, conspicuous.  
*G. fasciatus* Jord. 1901 ; Spanish Guinea.  
 A cluster of subbasal lateral spots on pronotum, an antemedian spot near suture and another at apex of elytra yellow.  
*G. tricolor* Jord. 1914 ; Congo.  
 A yellow spot on shoulder extending on to pronotum and another at apex of elytra . . . . . *G. alveatus* Jord. 1922 ; Spanish Guinea.  
 Elytra olivaceous, dotted with black, across suture an antemedian black patch . . . . . *G. guttatus* Jord. 1930 ; Cameroon.  
 Elytra sepia colour, dotted and mottled with greyish white.  
*G. cylindricus* Jord. 1895 ; Cameroon, Gaboon, Congo.



12. Space between eye and scrobe about as wide as segment II of antenna is long . . . . . 13.  
This interspace about as wide as segment II is broad . . . . . 16.
13. Elytra flattened, with a sharply defined broad lateral stripe turning dorsad before apical declivity. Rostrum white, contrasting with frons and occiput . . . . . *G. depictus* Jord., p. 143 ; Congo.  
Elytra convex, without conspicuous black lateral stripe ; rostrum not contrasting with frons and occiput . . . . . 14.
14. Segment XI of antenna longer than IX, VIII of ♂ very little broader than VII ; eye slightly incurved. Apex of pygidium rounded, in ♂♀ a vestige of a median carina at apex.  
*G. brevis* Jord. 1922 ; Mandated East Africa, Ukerewe.  
Segment XI of antenna smaller than IX, VIII of ♂ broad, forming part of club ; scutellum with transverse ridge before apex. . . . . 15.
15. Upperside of elytra more or less cinnamomeous shaded with grey. Pygidium (♂, the ♀ not known) one-third broader than long, apical margin straightened. . . . . *G. kohli* Jord. 1914 ; Congo.  
Upperside olivaceous, dotted and mottled with grey ; club of antenna somewhat narrower. Pygidium one-fifth broader than long, apical margin rounded . . . . . *G. tephurus* Jord. 1922 ; Fernando Po.
16. Segment XI of antenna twice as broad or nearly.  
*G. nanus* Jord. 1920 ; Fernando Po, Cameroon, Spanish, Guinea, Gaboon, Congo.  
Segment XI of antenna little longer than broad . . . . . 17.
17. Elytra one-half longer than broad . . . . . *G. picatus* Jord. 1930 ; Cameroon.  
Elytra at most one-third longer than broad.  
*G. sellatus* Jord. 1901 ; Cameroon, Ogové R.

### 8. *Mauia candida* sp. nov.

♀. In shape and size like *M. subnotatus* Bohem. 1859, but conspicuously decorated with white.

Head and rostrum dark brown or clayish, with numerous white scales, centre more or less brown. Antenna very pale buff, club a little darker, shaft thinner than in *M. subnotatus*. Pronotum with basal and lateral borders of white scales, basal border medianly widened into a patch, behind apical margin also some white scales, which are most numerous in centre, derm varying from buffish clay to blackish brown, surface somewhat smoother than in *M. subnotatus*, angle of carina more rounded, and lateral carina longer, extending to  $\frac{4}{5}$  (about). Scutellum black.

Elytra likewise black or brownish black, basal margin and a transverse band behind subbasal swelling white, the band extending to impressed stripe VII, and connected with basal border (or nearly) at suture, in interspace III and above shoulder, behind shoulder a submarginal elongate spot and some additional white marginal scales, behind middle another transverse band, somewhat variable, not quite reaching to margin and usually interrupted at suture (scales fallen off ?), before apex irregular white scaling. Pygidium somewhat longer and less rounded than in *M. subnotatus*.

Underside and the very pale buff legs pubescent white, the hairs rather broad, but thinner and longer than the scales of the upperside.

Length : 2.7 ; width : 1.2 mm.

East Java : Samberbajem, Res. Kediri ; 3 ♀♀ (C. J. Louwerens).

#### 9. *Misthosima subtuta* sp. nov. (text-fig. 88).

♂♀. In colour like *M. virilis* Jord. 1928. Distinguished in the ♂ by the pygidium, foretibia and -tarsus and the anal sternum. The ♀ of *M. virilis* is not known and is possibly very close to that sex of the new species. The type of *M. virilis*, from Tonkin, is a somewhat abraded specimen ; we have two good ♂♂ from Sumatra (no ♀♀) which agree in structure with the Tonkin specimens. In these ♂♂ the brown median area of the pronotum is divided by a broadish grey median line into two stripes each of which bears some grey pubescence before middle, the stripes nearly being broken up into two patches each ; between them and lateral carina an indication of another brown stripe. On elytra a large blackish sutural patch, irregular ; this patch is represented in the type-specimen by a diffuse blackish sutural area, the grey pubescence surrounding the patch and making it very conspicuous lost in type of *virilis*.

In *M. subtuta* the pronotum bears a subapical and a subbasal transverse row of four diffuse brown spots each, the spots of the same row partly united. Black sutural patch of elytra as in *M. virilis*.

In ♂ of *M. subtuta* the pygidium truncate, with the angles rounded, in *M. virilis* distinctly emarginate ; abdomen flattened from base to apex, the posterior segments impressed, apex of V emarginate, foretibia very little humped at apex ; very different from that of *M. virilis*. In the latter species the apex of the foretibia distinctly enlarged on the underside and somewhat curved ; the underside partly flattened longitudinally and bearing along the outside of this flattened area a comb of short spear-head spines from base to near middle, the comb continued at apex in a curve towards the inner side (text-fig. 86, sketched from inner side, text-fig. 87 from underside ; diagrammatical). In *M. subtuta* the comb is absent except for a few short obtuse spines at apex (text-fig. 88, underside). Segment I of foretarsus of ♂ in *M. subtuta* shorter and in *M. virilis* longer than II to IV.

In ♀ the pygidium triangular, about one-fifth broader than long, sides slightly rounded, apex pointed, but the tip of the projection rounded off ; segment I of foretarsus nearly as long as II to IV.

East Java : Tjomanok and Pelitoeran, Res. Kediri, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (C. J. Louwerens).

*M. angulata* Wolfr. 1934, from Mindanao, which I know only from the description of the ♀, is evidently very close to *M. subtuta*.

Text-fig. 85.—*Sintor molops*, p. 142.

86, 87.—*Misthosima virilis*, p. 147.

88.—*Misthosima subtuta*, p. 147.